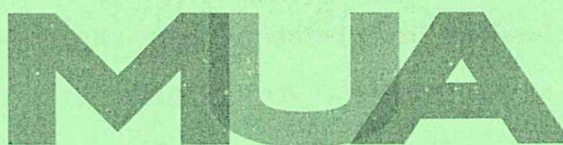


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**UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**  
**SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP**  
**DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**BDS 101 : SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND CHANGE-**

**DATE: 8<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER 2016**

**DURATION: 2 HOURS**

**MAXIMUM MARKS: 70**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **25 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.



**QUESTION ONE**

Read the Case Study below carefully and, answer the questions that follow:

**HUMAN BIOLOGICAL BASES OF, AND CAPACITY FOR, SOCIALIZATION**

From among the animal kingdom, humans are the only ones who are capable of socialization because they are endowed with the necessary biological bases that are lacking in other animals. The following are the key biological characteristics of human beings on which socialization is based: Absence of instincts, social contact needs, longer period of childhood dependence, capacity to learn and language (Broom and Slezni, 1973; Henslin and Nelson, 1995) Absence of Instincts: The term "instinct" in its current social science usage refers to the complex behavior patterns for which some animal species are biologically programmed. For example, nest-building among birds is an instinct. But humans have no comparable behavior patterns which are biologically fixed, although they have innumerable built-in physiological reflexes. Humans have biological drives or impulses such as hunger, thirst, sex, etc, rather than instincts. This absence of instincts makes humans dependent on social direction and their behaviors are amenable to such direction. The open-endedness of humans is thus the biological ground for social conformity.

**Social Contact Needs** Humans need sustained social contacts. Studies conducted on primates and human infants revealed that lack of body stimulation and contact in infancy appear to inhibit and prevent the development of higher learning functions. Satisfaction of the social contact and initiation needs in humans is a strong biological imperative.

**Longer Period of Childhood Dependence:** A third biological condition that makes extensive socialization essential for humans is that the human infant needs much longer period of physical dependence and sexual immaturity than other animals.

The need to acquire the techniques and skills of social living further prolongs the dependence. Such longer period of dependence, during which the child is cared for and controlled by others, results in an intense emotional dependence that remains throughout life.

**Capacity to Learn:** A high level of intelligence is an



innate human biological potential. Hence, humans are highly educable; they can learn much more than other animals and can continue to learn more over a longer period of time.

Language: Man's ability to learn is a function of his capacity for language. Other animals may have some degree of intelligence but only humans have reasoning capacity because they have language. Language expresses and arouses emotion; conveys feelings, values and knowledge. Whether as vehicle for knowledge or for attitude, language is the key factor in the creation of human society. Symbolic communication, which is possessed only by humans, makes language possible. Humans innately possess the potential and capacity to create culture and to be guided by cultural and social norms. At the center of all these is language.

There are two broadly classified patterns of socialization. These are: Repressive and participatory socialization. Repressive socialization is oriented towards gaining obedience, while participatory socialization is oriented towards gaining the participation of the child. Punishment of wrong behavior and rewarding and reinforcing good behavior are involved in the two kinds of socialization, respectively.

Despite the inculcation of values and norms is significant in the process of social integration, we need to also note that social values are not equally absorbed by members of a society or group. The integrative function of socialization is also not equally beneficial to all people. There is always the question of whose values have to be inculcated? This question particularly becomes crucial in an increasingly globalizing society. Hence, the ideological role of socialization with the issues of differential power, control, domination and conflict become important.

**Required:**

**Required:**

- a) With reference to the case explain five human biological bases of socialization.

(5 marks)



- b) Explain the five types of socialization. (10 marks)
- c) Explain five barriers to social mobility in the modern society. (10 marks)

## QUESTION TWO

- a) Citing relevant examples, explain any five psychological barriers to upwards social mobility. (5 marks)
- b) Explain five features of secondary social group. (10 marks)

## QUESTION THREE

- a) Explain five types of social institutions which help in perpetuation of the welfare of society. (5marks)
- b) Globalization plays a key role in social change. Explain any five positive effect of globalization. (10 marks)

## QUESTION FOUR

- a) Describe the different stages of development from traditional man to modern man according to Wait Whitman's model. (10 marks)
- b) Explain the different modes of social learning (5 marks)

## QUESTION FIVE

- a) Using relevant examples, describe the classical view on social change. (9 marks)
- b) Explain any six characteristics of modernization in a society. (6marks)

## QUESTION SIX

- a) Explain any five features of primary social group. (5 marks)
- b) Explain using relevant examples the importance of a society. (10 marks)